

# DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND — 1974 - 1975



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**JAMESTOWN**—The Jamestown Windmill, North Road, was built in 1787. This mill, in active service for more than 100 years, has been preserved by the Jamestown Historical Society.

*Photo courtesy of R. I. Department of Economic Development*

# DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

DONALD D. TAYLOR, *Acting Director*

*Established 1972—Statutory Authority, Chapter 42-56  
of General Laws of 1956, as amended*

*General Office—75 Howard Avenue, Cranston 02920*

Full Time Employees .....	751
Total Expenditures .....	\$12,272,482.00



In addition to maintaining the state's penal system for adult and juvenile offenders, the department, working through its Youth Services and Probation and Parole Divisions, is actively involved in both crime prevention and rehabilitative services to convicted felons.

## Division of Adult Correctional Services

### ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Comprised of maximum security, medium security, minimum security, work release, awaiting trial, admission and orientation units, this institution is the only detention facility in the state for long-term and short-term offenders.

#### Adult Correctional Institutions

Committed .....	1,725
Discharged .....	1,716
To Court and Returned .....	3,220

### Treatment Team and Improved Medical Services

The Treatment Team at the A.C.I. under the supervision of a director of treatment functioned on a case load basis. The thrust of counseling attempted to affect individual and group relationships in order to promote behavioral change in a largely low motivated population. Acimatic, through this process, was involvement with families and environment external to the incarcerated environment. A new intake approach to newly convicted inmates embodied a procedure of personal interviews and a collection of data and utilized members of the Treatment Team as well as classification counselors so that a better understanding of an individual could be made through the classification process.

Medical Services at the A.C.I. were bolstered by the addition of a part-time physician for two full days a week. The nursing situation was still unresolved, however, as it was most difficult to fill nursing positions during the hours of 3:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m. Nonetheless, medical resources in the community and institution were adequate to meet the needs of the A.C.I.

### Highlights

- The intake model used by the Treatment Team at the Boys' and Girls' Training Schools was a team approach at each cottage. Presently the intake process is housed at the "A" cottage where each new arrival is given a three week intake evaluation consisting of social history, personal interviews, observed group interaction, educational and psychometric testing. Once data has been gathered, it is then reviewed by an evaluation committee which makes recommendations to the Family Court. If the child is retained at the school, this evaluation becomes the foundation on which ongoing treatment is based. Further, each child is evaluated at some point during his or her stay at the training school by the juvenile planning and review committee which makes recommendations to the court either for outside referral or further stay. Additionally, the training school is the primary source of referral to the department's Foster Care Program. Program.

Each child upon admission was seen by a physician for a complete medical examination and assessment of medical need. A physician who is a specialist in adolescents worked 20 hours weekly during the day time and part-time physicians provided immediate examination and medical care at other hours. Nursing services were available daily with the exception of Saturdays and Sundays when outpatient treatment arrangements were made with community hospitals for medical care.

## ADULT PROBATION AND PAROLE

Adult Probation and Parole is a statewide, centrally administered system, offering its services to all the district and superior courts of the state. Additionally, it serves parolees released from the Adult Correction Institution and offenders supervised under the Interstate Compact. This unit is a primary community-based service, operating as the alternative to institutionalization. As an adjunct to the courts it is easily accessible to all its clientele in 13 different office locations throughout the state.

Adult Probation and Parole is responsible for implementing programs and services designed to be both preventive and corrective in nature. This agency is charged with the investigation, supervision and control of all adult persons either placed on probation, suspended or deferred sentence by the district and superior courts or released on parole from the Adult Correctional Institutions; it also gathers and interprets criminal statistics for use by various state and federal officials. It is responsible for conducting character investigations of applicants for employment at the Adult Correctional Institutions and for probation and parole counselors; checking every applicant for state employment; and checking each recruit for military service.

### Highlights

- Federally funded programs aided the unit in several areas during the past year.
- The Central Registry Unit began operation in July, 1974, and took over all collection duties in January, 1975. This increased probation counselor's efficiency by allowing them to concentrate their efforts on working with the probationers.
- The Supervisors Project raised the number of supervisors in Adult Probation and Parole from two to four during January 1975. This 100% increase in supervisory staff provides for increased training and greater assistance to the probation counselors to improve delivery of services to the courts and probationers.
- CETA funds enabled the hiring of additional staff to offset the reduction of permanent full-time employees.
- A non-standard work week for the probation counselors was implemented in May, 1975, to provide flexibility of personnel to meet the client and courts needs.

## Future Plans and Recommendations

- The contract, with the Probation and Parole Association, signed on May, 1975, will implement changes in caseload control and the intergration of male and female caseloads. As part of the controls, classification procedure and criteria are detailed. The reduction of all caseloads to 65 active cases, with the banking of the balance of the cases will follow those guidelines.
- The possibility of an Intake Service System based on the Rhode Island Pre-design Study is planned. This would entail a take-over of the function of the Pre-Sentence Investigation Unit.

Probation served — 7,442 (R. I. cases).

Parole served — 420 (R. I. cases).

Interstate Compact Probation cases served — 123.

Interstate Compact Parole cases served — 78.

Total Served — Rhode Island cases and Interstate Compact — 8,063.

## Adult Probation and Parole Comparative Statistics

	1973	1974	1975
Total Number on Probation During Year .....	9,247	8,838	7,442
Percentage of Revocations (Failures) .....	3.6%	5.7%	2.1%
Percentage of Cases Closed (Successes) .....	96.4%	94.3%	97.9%
Number of Probation and Parole Counselors.....	33	33	31
Number of Probation and Parole Investigations	4,242	3,601	3,011
Character Investigations .....		254	102
Contacts for Rhode Island Cases:			
Home Visits .....	15,932	12,893	10,036
Office Reports .....	50,145	34,091	30,682
Community Visits .....	6,919	5,347	5,770
Reports by Letter .....		7,913	16,937
Letters Written .....	6,440	5,401	5,991
Parole Caseload at End of Year .....	177	239	292
Parole Violations .....	34	47	50
Parole Supervision for Other States .....	88	84	78

## COMMITTING SQUAD

The Committing Squad transports Adult Correctional Institution inmates to and from the courts. While in the court, the officer supervises the inmate and maintains control and order.

### Highlights

- Committing Squad Activities July 1, 1974 to June 30, 1975.

	Females	Males
Adults Transported to Court .....	118	3,798
Adults Committed .....	112	3,823
Juveniles to Court .....	169	739
Juveniles Committed .....	112	529
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total .....	511	8,889
		<hr/>
Total Prisoners Transported .....		9,400
Trips to Other Institutions:		
Chapin Hospital .....		83
R. I. Medical Center .....		486
Federal Court .....		56
Jonathan Arnold Building .....		12
Saturdays/Call-outs .....		87
Sunday/Holidays .....		49
Out-of-State Trips .....		41

## DIVISION OF EDUCATION

A multi-faceted education division plans, coordinates, and implements a broad range of academic, vocational, and avocational programs throughout the several components of the Adult Correctional Institution, as well as the Rhode Island Training School and the Juvenile Diagnostic Center.

### Highlights

- The first priority at the Adult Correctional Institution was basic education. A recent survey showed that the functional illiteracy rate (less than 5th grade reading ability and inability to make effective use of survival skills, e.g. job applications, income tax forms, preemployment tests) in the institution ranges between 25 and 30 per cent, and this segment of the population was the first to receive special attention. Accordingly, a remedial reading program was begun.

Another aspect of basic education dealt with the full range of elementary and secondary education, up through and including the high school equivalency examination. Four full-time teachers and a supervisor were used in this area and worked in every part of the A.C.I. except the Work Release Cottage. In the 12 months between February, 1974 and February, 1975, 100 residents were enrolled in the General Educational Development Testing Program (high school equivalency examination) and 57 completed the entire test series. Forty-three of these passed, or 75%. The others are in the process of completing the requirements.

- The Graphic Arts and Production Machine Shop, two highly successful vocational programs, completed the first 17 week training cycle in Maximum Security. Funded with federal dollars, these programs helped 16 residents acquire useful, saleable skills in two progressive trades. Shortly after the completion of their training most of the men were reclassified to Minimum. This is not to say that vocational training guarantees an improvement in residential classification, but it obviously is one sign of a positive attitude. Future training cycles in these two areas are planned for, pending a further distribution of federal funds.
- Also slated for future implementation is a much larger vocational training program. Present plans call for at least three additional training activities, and possibly as many as five. This will depend on the availability of certain federal funds, and at the moment the outlook appears favorable.
- An Apprenticeship Program was underway. Participants will be given credit toward completion of apprenticeship requirements by doing specified work within the institution. This was something of a breakthrough because it had been extremely difficult to persuade the Apprenticeship Council to allow any deviations from normal procedures.
- Another significant development was the passage of the Correctional Industries Bill. Rhode Island and the A.C.I. have the opportunity to serve as a model for the entire country in showing that the Business/Industrial Community can come into a prison, hire the highly skilled manpower available there, and turn a substantial profit while at the same time paying the residents respectable, substantial wages.
- One of the most visible activities at the A.C.I. was the Arts in Corrections Program. A musician and a visual artist worked



full-time and several workshops a week were conducted by two part-time people.

- A law library, was under construction and should be operational soon. A copy machine will be needed.
- In the Women's Division a new recreation program under a contract with the Cranston YMCA was initiated.
- "Operation Green Thumb" an agricultural program in which men from Medium Security are participating is a pilot project which promises to be the forerunner of a major agricultural renaissance at the A.C.I. as well as an excellent training vehicle.
- In recent months the A.C.I. organized and implemented a diverse, wide-ranging recreation program.
- The Curio Shop offered the public an opportunity to purchase a variety of products which were designed, built, constructed, or otherwise created by residents, including furniture, paintings, jewelry, wall plaques, ceramics and other oddments.
- A recent article in the *NPRA News* suggested 31 possibilities for programs and courses. Many of these are functioning within the institution, or were operational in the past. An example was the Small Business Management course offered through the Urban Education Center of Rhode Island College.
- A successful project instituted by the division was the Job Counseling and Job Development Program. Under a CETA grant established in early 1975, through the office of Manpower Affairs, two highly experienced people in the job placement field were appointed. Despite a depressed economy, nearly all those persons on work-release, parole, or completed sentences were placed in positions commensurate with their abilities. All methods available for job placement were used, such as want ads, personal contacts, and government agencies. It is hoped that this program will become a permanent function in aiding all persons seeking gainful and meaningful employment as a way back into society.

#### Future Plans and Recommendations

- Courses should be set up in terms of the best interests of the most number of people. A post-secondary program being developed through Roger Williams College with federal funds will provide even greater opportunities than did the highly successful University Without Walls project.

# Division of Children and Youth

## FOSTER PLACEMENT PROGRAM

The Program provides for the placement of pre-delinquent youngsters in alternative living situations when the family environment is judged by the Family Court to be inadequate for or incompatible with effective rehabilitation or treatment. The purpose of the program is to demonstrate that troubled youths can receive better treatment through the use of community-based resources. This program, under the direction of a foster placement coordinator, provides for the placement of youngsters in group homes and individual foster homes. The program was funded in January of 1974, and became fully operational the following June.

The Program receives referrals from the McCabe Diagnostic Center, Youth Service Bureau, the Rhode Island Training Schools, Rhode Island Juvenile Probation and Parole and the Family Court. Although others will also be serviced, the foster placement coordinator has selected training school youths as the primary target population for this program. Further priority is placed on those youngsters who do not have homes to which they may return.

### Highlights

- o During the fiscal year, 121 referrals were received. Of these, 46 youngsters were placed in foster homes or group homes. The grant allowed for the paid placement of 22 of these youngsters. Group home placements were compensated via this grant only when the home did not receive total operating costs from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (L.E.A.A.). The coordinator was responsible for monitoring of all individual foster homes and group homes in terms of money, service guidelines and accountability, and served as an advisor to the director on any questions regarding foster care services, especially in the area of group homes where Corrections' money had been allocated. The priorities and goals of the program were as follows:
  - To provide a youngster with a more "humanized" treatment program and the best possible, substitute home life that is available to better insure his rehabilitation.
  - To provide an eventual decrease in institutional operating costs.
  - To keep delinquent youngsters isolated from one another, rather than to keep them concentrated in one facility.

- To reduce the number of youths who would eventually "graduate" into the Adult Correctional Institutions.
- To reduce the number of youths who will come to the Rhode Island training schools.
- To aid in developing a system of group homes and individual foster care services for youngsters who come to the attention of the Department of Corrections.
- To provide on-going foster care and group home services to youngsters who come to the attention of the Department of Corrections.
- As a partial result of the foster placement program, the population of the training school was reduced drastically.

#### Recommendation

- More group homes are needed, especially for older adolescents and females of all ages.

### JUVENILE PAROLE UNIT (CONTROL GROUP PROJECT)

On July 1, 1975, the personnel status of the entire staff of the Control Group Project was changed from classified limited to classified permanent. On this same date, July 1, 1975, the Control Group Project officially became the Juvenile Parole Unit. These changes were effected as a consequence of the success of the Control Group Project in rendering intensive, meaningful casework services to a limited number of offenders and in effectively reducing the high rate of recidivism prevalent among many juvenile offenders in the state.

The Juvenile Parole Unit consists of eight probation and parole counselors, a probation and parole supervisor, and two senior clerk stenographers. The Juvenile Parole Unit is administered by a chief probation and parole supervisor, who is also responsible for the administration of the Youth Service Bureau, the Volunteers in Corrections, and the Foster Care Placement Program.

Intensive and meaningful guidance and supervision on a day-to-day basis are provided to those youngsters who are released from custody at the Youth Correctional Center or the Training School for Boys and Girls and are placed on probation by the Family Court. Probation counselors work intensively with controlled caseloads that do not exceed 20 cases. In most cases these youngsters are considered to be "hard core", emotionally disturbed, or the most difficult to reach. Many have a long history of recidivism. Counselors endeavor to assist such youngsters to overcome the problems that precipitated their in-

carceration. Counselors, knowledgeable in existing community resources, make appropriate referrals to public and private agencies. Youngsters are assisted by counselors to effect basic changes in anti-social attitudes. Counselors assist the youngster to improve his self image and to strengthen his inter-personal relationship with members of his family. Frequent consultation is held with professional and para-professional personnel involved in the treatment plan.

Highlights

- During this year of operation, 283 probation cases and 46 temporary community placement cases received intensive service.
- Only 31 of the 329 youths serviced by the Juvenile Parole Unit were remanded to one of the juvenile correctional institutions by the Family Court of Rhode Island.
- The Juvenile Parole Unit team successfully reduced the steadily increasing rate of recidivism among juvenile offenders previously detained at the state's juvenile correctional institutions.
- Staff training and development were emphasized through workshops, conferences, and weekly staff meeting.

Recommendations

- The Juvenile Parole Unit should be expanded to include additional counselors if the number of cases received by the Juvenile Parole Unit for supervision exceeds an average of 20 cases per counselor. Such expansion of the Juvenile Parole Unit would assure the continued rendering of a high quality and effective service to those youths assigned to the unit for supervision by the Family Court of Rhode Island. It may be emphasized that at the present time there is no need to increase the staff of the unit. The recommendation for expansion herein set forth is submitted primarily to indicate the necessity to service a limited number of "hard core" cases to maintain maximum efficiency of operation and to successfully deter some youths from introduction into the adult criminal justice system.

Juvenile Parole Unit Statistics — 1975

Total Number on Probation During Year .....	283
Temporary Community Placement Cases Serviced .....	46
Total Number of Cases Supervised .....	329
Number of Revocations (Failures) .....	31
Number Discharged from Probation .....	71

Number of Probation and Parole Counselors .....	8
Home Visits Made by Counselors .....	6,664
Community Visits Made by Counselors .....	2,769
Office Reports Made to Counselors .....	116

## JUVENILE PROBATION AND PAROLE

The unit, assigned to service the Family Court, investigates and supervises all juveniles and adults, male and female, including interstate compact cases, traffic offenders, and collects restitution and support monies from persons under its jurisdictions.

This unit comprises a professional staff of 27 counselors, 3 supervisors and one chief supervisor who oversee 10 district offices including the mail office of the unit located in the Family Court building.

Probation Served (Official Rhode Island Cases) .....	2,304				
Interstate Compact Probation Cases Served .....	30				
<b>Total Served .....</b>	<b>2,334</b>				
	1972	1973	1974	1975	Change
Juveniles Placed on Probation	1,035	1,106	982	1,020	+3.9%
Adults Placed on Probation .....	48	107	6	14	+133.3%
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>1,083</b>	<b>1,213</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>1,034</b>	<b>+4.4%</b>

## McCABE DIAGNOSTIC CENTER

Children are referred to the Diagnostic Center by Family Court judges for diagnosis, evaluation and recommendations. Maximum length of stay is 30 days. Sixteen boys and six girls may be served at one time. A Diagnostic Center workup varies with the needs of the child but always includes a comprehensive physical examination and referral to one of the full-time clinical social workers. When deemed necessary or indicated, diagnosis and evaluation may contain all or some of the following: examination by a psychiatrist, a chief clinical psychologist, a clinical psychologist, and testing for learning disabilities. In addition, children detained at the Diagnostic Center are taken on field trips by staff. These trips provide both a recreational outlet for the children and an opportunity for the staff to evaluate the child's behavior in a social setting. The Center serves children from 7 to 18 years of age. A child brought to the attention of Family Court for any reason (acting out behavior, trouble at home or school, stealing) may be referred if the judge feels more informa-

tion about the child and his motivation would aid in the successful disposition of the case.

### Highlights

- During the fiscal year 215 children (152 boys and 63 girls) were admitted. A total of 7,716 days of service were provided. This led to an average daily census of over 21 children — an occupancy rate of over 96%.
- During this fiscal year, there was increase in detentions from the counties outside Providence. The Center saw a rise in the number of severely disturbed adolescents, which resulted in a 25% increase in psychological testing. Recommendations to the Family Court were implemented in 92% of the cases.
- Through cooperation with the Department of Social and Rehabilitative Services, claims were initiated for \$149,352 for services to children under Title IV A of the Social Security Act.
- Students from Brown University, through the campus chapter of the Jericho Society, came to the Center weekly for educational and recreational programs.
- The agency continued to function as a field work setting for undergraduate students from Providence College, Rhode Island College, and Rhode Island Junior College.
- Educational seminars in corrections and delinquency were provided for Northeastern University, Salve Regina College, Rhode Island College, the schools of nursing at the University of Rhode Island and St. Joseph's Hospital, and a number of local high schools.
- Cooperative programming was arranged whereby recreational space and materials were made available to residents of Sophia Little Home.
- During the fiscal year, the Center participated in a program with the ACI - Women's Division, wherein pre-release work opportunities were provided to three minimum security inmates.
- A program of evening medical services came to fruition through staff provided by the Department of Corrections Treatment Team.
- The Center participated in the Arts in Corrections program under the sponsorship of the Rhode Island State Council on the Arts. Classes in leather crafts were offered weekly; toward the end of the year, additional classes were given in music and silk screen printing.

## RHODE ISLAND TRAINING SCHOOLS

The primary objectives of the schools are to educate, train, rehabilitate, and to re-integrate the delinquent and wayward boys and girls detained by order of the Rhode Island Family Court. Programs are offered to secure for each of the residents in custody, the guidance and control which will serve his general welfare as well as the best interests of the state, to strengthen and conserve family ties whenever possible, and to provide the equivalent of the supervisory care normally provided by parents. Staff members have been involved, and are being trained, to encourage youths to participate fully in the beneficial therapy offered in good physical facilities where efforts have been made to overcome the drab and foreboding institutional concept that only served to remind these unfortunate young people that they were being punished and isolated.

There is a basic academic and vocational schedule at the school which operates in conformance with the Department of Education and also with the established guidelines set by the United States District Court. Residents can be trained to achieve skills which will assist them in becoming useful and productive citizens when they leave the school. Attempts to make community schools available to those students who have demonstrated their desire for higher learning and a burgeoning sense of responsibility have met with success. The emphasis during the past fiscal year has been to place residents in community-based programs as soon as feasible; e.g. vocational programs, semi-release homes, group homes, and residential treatment centers.

### Highlights

- Training at the school itself included all classroom subjects, shops, and work assignments. Shops available in the Youth Career Education Center (YCEC) were automotive, welding, woodworking, hobby, machine and film-making workshop. The latter shop is an in-depth program dealing with mechanics of video-taping, animation and live filming. It was designed for total student involvement in each area, and its success can be measured by enthusiastic response by academic students and the fact that the first attempt, a film entitled "Caught in the Act", was awarded first prize in the Second Rhode Island Community Film Competition.
- Girls attended classes in career education, sewing and cooking with excellent results and 25 boys attended cooking classes during the past year. Eight women from the Womens' Reformatory

began in both cooking and sewing classes. This class was an elective and was offered at no cost to the A.C.I. Other training assignments available on the grounds included work in the kitchen/cafeteria, barbershop, various offices, grounds-keeping, greenhouse, supply room, truck and garage detail, paint force, hospital, and laundry. Outside work was made available to those residents who proved trustworthy and included employment in community establishments, state and municipal agencies, forestry programs, and natural resources.

- Each student was diagnosed and evaluated within a period of 21 days after admission. Each resident was tested for aptitude, educational level, work skills, and functional ability. New treatment services and medical coverage were implemented. The counseling staff was augmented with several clinical social workers. Additions to medical staff made round-the-clock coverage possible and residents were able to receive daily and emergency attention instead of the part-time service of former years.
- Certain specialized services were required at times, requiring special facilities and staff to handle such residents who were awaiting trial, were being held for other institutions, courts, and agencies.
- The concept of custody and control is being transformed from that of a large school environment to that of a small group facility so that the basic philosophy and goals of the Training School can be communicated to each resident and community worker. The smaller cottage group should become the working team through staff — a senior youth home life supervisor, a counselor, a clinical social worker, a probation counselor, an academic and/or vocational teacher, a community worker, and all cottage personnel. This team would be augmented and backed up by medical, dental, recreational, psychological, psychiatric and other services to implement the individual plan developed and presented to the court on the treatment of each resident as he moves through the school into the community-based programs.

The advent of a director of treatment and a director of education helped to coordinate the education, training and treatment services for the school throughout cottages so that residents could be diverted into community-based operations. As a result of some of these movements, there were fewer residents at the school and there was developed a better communication system of uti-



lizing diversionary facilities for youths. This resulted in shorter periods of detention and embraced the trend away from institutionalization for juveniles.

- Operations reflected fiscal increases because of the number of residents being detained, and also because of the needs of these residents in providing all sorts of services around the clock at the institution proper.
- Runaways were cut down to a record low which reflects the improved staffing pattern, and the fact that many vacancies were filled during the past fiscal year to allow the school to operate at peak efficiency. During the past year staff members accepted additional responsibility in becoming involved in caring for the young offenders and were placed in correct job specifications. As a result, overtime at the school was drastically cut.
- Ten to 30 students remained working in community-based workshops so that they can re-enter their own communities as soon as possible.
- A program was developed for students in need of drug treatment, either at the Training School or in a community-based program.
- A program of pre-release trial community placements was developed at the school and through the cooperation of the Family Court. During the past year the basic idea of these placements have been furthered and streamlined with the assistance of the treatment team and the Division of Probation and Parole so as to give some continuity on a follow-up basis.
- An apprenticeship program was initiated in a cooperative measure by the Training School and the Department of Natural Resources.
- Programs have been made available for Job Corps assignments, and also for career placement with the National Guard.
- Many colleges assisted with volunteer student participation in individual and group counseling.
- Some residents were afforded the opportunity to work in alternative programs other than at the Training School with the help of counselors, teachers, and other professionals. The Family Court along with the Division of Probation and Parole have been cooperating with the Training School in the development of such programs resulting in a general decrease of residents being held at this

institution. These new programs absorbed a number of residents who, in the past, had no place to go except to the Training School.

#### Recommendation

- Innovative programs have assisted greatly, but there is still a need for group homes and other facilities with services in the several communities rather than in an institutional setting.

### YOUTH SERVICE BUREAU

#### Highlights

- The state contributed \$200,000 to the operation of the Youth Service Bureau and along with a \$145,000 federal grant, the bureau expanded its services statewide. Branch offices were opened with a total of 14 office locations. Only 2 locations require rental; the remainder are contributed by cities, towns, and private agencies.
- During the year 1,045 cases were referred: schools 190; police 477; family 59; welfare 18; Family Court 136; self referrals 26; other 139.

#### SERVICES PROVIDED

Runaway Services .....	41
Social Counseling .....	507
Educational Counseling and/or Tutoring .....	90
Drug/Alcohol .....	82
Crisis Intervention .....	151
Family Counseling .....	342
Job Training or Placement .....	101
Legal Assistance .....	28
Special and Remedial Education .....	55
Medical Services .....	49
Diagnosis and Testing .....	99
Recreational .....	88

- Five persons were added to the staff through the CETA Program. A Spanish-speaking counselor made important inroads into the Spanish community. The bureau secured the Cravin Camp at Point Judith for one week and was able to send 50 Spanish-speaking youth from the inner city.
- Approximately 100 youth were sent to summer camp free. Forty-five attended the Tower Hill Camp run by the Diocese of Providence.

### Recommendations

- Additional training and more effective parental counseling is needed.
- It is essential that closer ties be made with schools and their related youth problems.

## VOLUNTEERS IN PROBATION

Volunteers In Probation is designed to supplement and amplify supervisory service for juvenile offenders. Citizen volunteers provide what professionals cannot possibly give: a completely open-ended time commitment to individual juveniles, and an equally unlimited measure of care and concern. Citizen volunteers are trained and supervised.

### Highlights

- During the year, the program expanded to provide statewide services. The evaluation of Volunteers In Probation completed by the National Information Center on Volunteerism of Boulder, Colorado in May 1974, was received and distributed. The coming year's direction of continued expansion and gradual decentralization of administrative task was focused by this evaluation.
- Delivery and distribution of a professionally designed and printed recruiting brochure to libraries and other public agencies enabled the staff to reach out to a greater number of communities.
- Two training classes of volunteers recruited during the summer were held: the first at the Girls' Training School and the second at Brown University.
- Staff completed training classes in Cranston, Woonsocket and Providence.
- A demographic study of the volunteer population to assist with targeted recruiting was completed and professional staff recruited a statewide network of staff volunteers to act as local group leaders and community liaisons, allowing for tighter control and increased communication between the central office and outlying districts.
- The first placements of volunteers in a structured tutorial program at the Rhode Island Training Schools began and training for group leaders in group dynamics and administrative procedures was held.
- Professional staff became part of the Rhode Island Association of State Volunteer Coordinators, leading to increased cooperation

among all volunteer services in state agencies and departments, and also, established a relationship with the newly founded Governor's Office on Volunteerism.

- A recidivism study of the juvenile population involved in Volunteers In Probation was undertaken and completed.
- The legislature, in its revision of the governor's budget, decided to fully fund the Volunteers In Probation program.

#### Program Statistics

Number of Volunteers Recruited .....	158
Number of Volunteers Participating in Training .....	133
Number of Volunteers Accepted .....	108
Volunteers Matched with Juvenile Offenders .....	104
Administrative Volunteers .....	26
Total Number of Volunteers Active as of 7/1/75 .....	130
Total Number of Juvenile Offenders Participating .....	88



**END**